



USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service

Indiana Crop & Weather Report

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CROP REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 5

AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY

Farmers finally had a good week for field activities as many northern and central areas of the state were free of rain, according to the Indiana Field Office of USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Corn harvest is about 8 days behind the average pace. Soybean harvest is about 6 days behind average. Other activities during the week included fall tillage, drying grain, spreading fertilizer and lime, planting winter wheat and taking care of livestock.

FIELD CROPS REPORT

There were 4.8 **days suitable for field work**. Sixty-four percent of the corn acreage is now **harvested** compared with 88 percent for last year and 79 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 62 percent of the corn acreage is harvested in the north, 60 percent in the central region, and 73 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested corn is averaging about 18 percent.

Eighty-six percent of the soybean acreage has been **harvested** compared with 96 percent last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. By area, 89 percent of the soybean acreage is harvested in the north, 90 percent in the central region, and 73 percent in the south. **Moisture** content of harvested soybeans is averaging about 13 percent.

Ninety-three percent of the **winter wheat** acreage has been **planted** compared with 97 percent for last year and 93 percent for the 5-year average. Sixty-one percent of the winter wheat acreage has **emerged** compared with 85 percent for last year and 79 percent for the 5-year average.

LIVESTOCK, PASTURE AND RANGE REPORT

Most cattle operations have not begun to feed hay yet because pastures remain in relatively good condition. Livestock are in mostly good condition.

CROP PROGRESS TABLE

Crop	This Week	Last Week	Last Year	5-Year Avg
Percent				
Corn Harvested	64	49	88	79
Soybeans Harvested	86	71	96	93
Winter Wheat Planted	93	84	97	93
Winter Wheat Emerged	61	41	85	79

CROP CONDITION TABLE

Crop	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Percent					
Winter Wheat 2007	1	6	40	49	4
Winter Wheat 2006	0	2	19	65	14

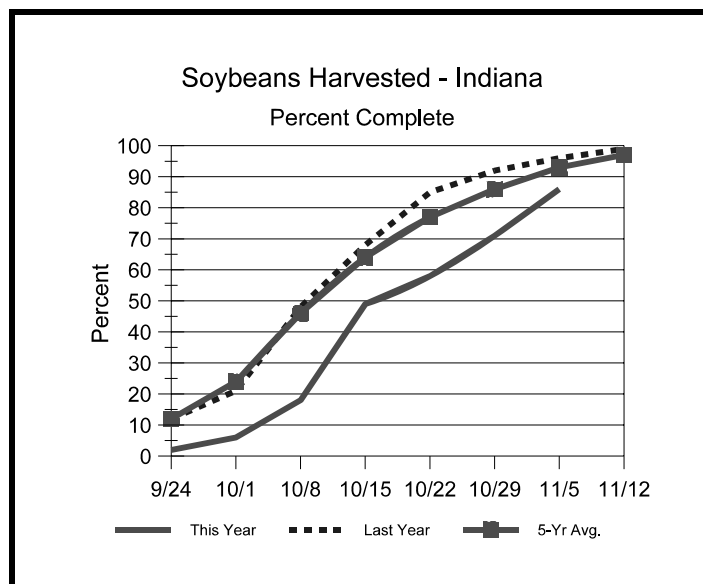
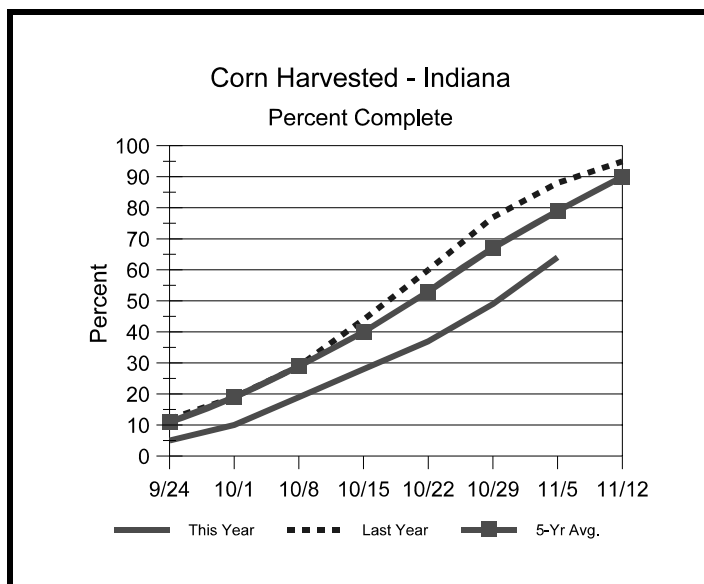
SOIL MOISTURE & DAYS SUITABLE FOR FIELDWORK TABLE

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
Percent			
Topsoil			
Very Short	0	0	4
Short	1	1	21
Adequate	69	46	72
Surplus	30	53	3
Subsoil			
Very Short	0	0	11
Short	2	1	29
Adequate	76	69	59
Surplus	22	30	1
Days Suitable	4.8	3.3	5.6

CONTACT INFORMATION

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http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Indiana/

Crop Progress



Other Agricultural Comments And News

How to Save Treated Wheat Seed From 2006 for Fall 2007 Planting

*B*ecause of late soybean harvest and poor planting conditions, some Ohio growers may not be planting wheat in 2006. Unwilling to face the risks of greater winter kills and poor tiller development associated with late planted wheat, some growers are thinking about saving their treated seed for the fall 2007 planting. The dilemma then is what is the best way to maintain treated wheat seed (under less than optimum storage conditions) until next fall to maximize germination?

Storage to maximize quality until next fall would be cold conditions; 40-60 F would be perfect. However, these conditions are not available to most growers. So, try to keep seeds as cool as possible and in as low a humidity environment as possible. Actually wheat is fairly easy to maintain for a year or so. However, growers will

still need to check their germination and vigor next September to be sure they have good seed and to adjust seeding rate to ensure desired plant population. Contact Central Ohio Seed Testing, 614-792-0334 for sample bags and sampling instructions.

To prevent any accidental introduction of treated seeds into the marketplace, seed and storage facility should be clearly labeled that the seed is treated.

Jim Beuerlein, Pierce Paul, C.O.R.N Newsletter 2006-37, October 31, 2006 - Crop Observation and Recommendation Network By The Agronomic Crops Team, The OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

(Additional Article on Page 4)

Weather Information Table

Week ending Sunday November 5, 2006

Station	Past Week Weather Summary Data							Accumulation				
	Air						Avg	April 1, 2006 thru				
	Temperature				Precip.		4 in	November 5, 2006				
	Hi	Lo	Avg	DFN	Total	Days	Soil	Precipitation	DFN	Days	Total	DFN
Northwest (1)												
Chalmers_5W	72	17	39	-9	0.00	0		29.77	+4.65	74	3063	-157
Francesville	72	17	39	-7	0.01	1		36.81	+11.22	90	2933	-4
Valparaiso_AP_I	72	18	40	-8	0.00	0		18.49	-9.28	59	3021	+75
Wanatah	73	15	38	-8	0.00	0	43	27.21	+0.69	81	2706	-85
Winamac	73	18	40	-6	0.05	1	38	30.39	+4.80	76	2963	+26
North Central(2)												
Plymouth	73	21	40	-7	0.00	0		27.48	+1.05	84	2842	-254
South_Bend	72	24	41	-6	0.00	0		30.99	+5.14	87	2992	+91
Young_America	73	18	41	-6	0.00	0		30.50	+5.53	83	3086	+53
Northeast (3)												
Columbia_City	71	21	39	-8	0.00	0	42	28.68	+3.77	89	2783	+18
Fort_Wayne	71	21	42	-5	0.01	1		28.97	+6.14	83	3038	-11
West Central(4)												
Greencastle	71	17	41	-8	0.15	1		37.06	+8.37	81	3055	-409
Perrysville	74	17	42	-6	0.06	2	45	28.12	+1.47	81	3395	+187
Spencer_Ag	72	18	40	-8	0.27	2		36.89	+8.24	87	3262	+33
Terre_Haute_AFB	71	19	44	-6	0.09	2		26.83	-0.19	89	3478	+41
W_Lafayette_6NW	72	19	41	-7	0.00	0	44	29.23	+3.97	88	3158	+124
Central (5)												
Eagle_Creek_AP	73	22	44	-5	0.13	1		31.68	+6.38	89	3492	+91
Greenfield	73	19	42	-6	0.31	3		39.54	+11.78	95	3129	-136
Indianapolis_AP	73	20	44	-5	0.15	3		31.57	+6.27	90	3528	+127
Indianapolis_SE	73	19	42	-8	0.19	2		32.53	+6.52	87	3099	-295
Tipton_Ag	74	18	40	-6	0.13	1	45	33.90	+7.76	91	2916	-17
East Central(6)												
Farmland	73	19	41	-6	0.26	2	42	32.82	+7.94	93	2869	+10
New_Castle	72	19	41	-7	0.18	1		34.63	+7.94	86	2932	+0
Southwest (7)												
Evansville	72	24	47	-5	0.45	2		41.52	+15.72	74	4049	+81
Freelandville	72	23	44	-6	0.42	2		26.79	+0.02	69	3672	+118
Shoals	72	18	43	-7	0.58	2		41.17	+12.14	80	3479	+33
Stendal	73	26	48	-3	0.39	2		43.58	+14.95	74	4082	+361
Vincennes_5NE	73	21	45	-5	0.52	3	45	35.52	+8.75	84	3787	+233
South Central(8)												
Leavenworth	73	22	44	-6	0.37	2		46.82	+17.60	94	3623	+202
Oolitic	73	18	42	-7	0.34	3	45	33.88	+5.90	82	3258	-17
Tell_City	74	28	48	-4	0.40	2		48.93	+19.71	74	4006	+157
Southeast (9)												
Brookville	73	19	41	-7	0.24	3		33.73	+6.90	70	3385	+287
Greensburg	74	18	43	-6	0.23	2		36.13	+9.12	78	3452	+271
Scottsburg	74	18	44	-7	0.40	2		38.50	+10.93	84	3547	+10

DFN = Departure From Normal (Using 1961-90 Normals Period).

GDD = Growing Degree Days.

Precipitation (Rainfall or melted snow/ice) in inches.

Precipitation Days = Days with precip of .01 inch or more.

Air Temperatures in Degrees Fahrenheit.

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Late Planted Wheat and Tillering

Due to delayed soybean harvest this fall, some producers have gotten their wheat in the ground rather late (in fact, some still have not planted wheat). So naturally, the question is how do you promote tillering? Well, unfortunately there is very little that can be done this fall due to the onset of cold weather.

So what about next spring, can you apply some early spring nitrogen to promote tillering before stem elongation?

Other states such as Kentucky and Virginia recommend some nitrogen be applied to fields that did not see much tillering in the fall. The rates of nitrogen are relatively low (60 pounds per acre or less), and the universities recommend that nitrogen be split applied (late winter and early spring) (<http://www.ca.uky.edu/agc/pubs/id/id125/05.pdf>). But can information from lower latitudes be applied in Ohio?

Our spring growing conditions are considerably different than Kentucky and Virginia and the

proposition of spring tillering is much less here due to fewer growing degree days. Research has been conducted the last two years at the Western and Northwest Research Stations to determine the impact of nitrogen timing on wheat grain yield. Nitrogen was either supplied at initial greenup or delayed until Feekes 6. Over the four site-years of the study, nitrogen timing did not affect wheat head counts, and wheat yield was actually increased 2 out of 4 site-years by delaying nitrogen application until Feekes 6 (the other two site-years did not show a difference in yield due to timing of application). Granted some nitrogen was applied in the fall and wheat was planted timely, but the take home message is that spring nitrogen did not significantly promote spring tillering. If nitrogen is applied earlier in the spring, recognize that the potential for loss is also greater.

Robert Mullen, Edwin Lentz, C.O.R.N Newsletter 2006-37, October 31, 2006 - Crop Observation and Recommendation Network By The Agronomic Crops Team, The OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

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